**100 Essential Algebra Words**

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| 1) | Combination- | an arrangement of numbers or objects where the order does not matter |
| 2) | **Coefficient-** | the numeric factor in a term |
| 3) | **Stem and leaf plot-** | A frequency diagram which displays the data together with its frequency by using the front part of the number once while listing the back of each number. |
| 4) | **Variable-** | A symbol that represents a changing amount, usually represented by a letter. |
| 5) | **Trapezoid-** | A quadrilateral with one set of parallel sides |
| 6) | **Rhombus-** | A parallelogram with congruent sides and no right angles |
| 7) | **Reflection-** | A transformation that results in a mirror image of the original shape |
| 8) | **Rectangle-** | A parallelogram with all 90⁰ angles |
| 9) | **Multiplicative inverse-** | two numbers that have a product of one when multiplied together, symbolically |
| 10) | **Rational number-** | A number that can be written in the form |
| 11) | **Equilateral-** | Describes a shape that has all sides the same length |
| 12) | **Equation-** | A math sentence with an equals sign. |
| 13) | **Quadrilateral-** | Any four sided polygon |
| 14) | **Parallelogram-** | A quadrilateral in which opposite sides are parallel |
| 15) | **Scale factor-** | The number by which you must multiply the measurements on a model to make it the same size as the real life object |
| 16) | **Point-slope form-** | ) |
| 17) | **Dilation-** | Transformation which increases or decreases the size of an object by a given scale factor |
| 18) | **Pythagorean Theorem-** | Formula for finding the leg or hypotenuse of a right triangle when the other two sides are given. |
| 19) | **Dependent Variable-** | The data that is graphed along the y-axis which is affected by another set of data. Ex. Gas mileage is the dependent variable to the speed you drive |
| 20) | **Binomial-** | A two term expression |
| 21) | **Proportion-** | A statement of two equal fractions |
| 22) | **Translation-** | A transformation that involves sliding a figure in the x direction then the y direction |
| 23) | **Theoretical Probability-** | A probability based upon what should happen under perfect circumstances |
| 24) | **Squaring-** | Taking a number to the second power or multiplying a number by itself |
| 25) | **Slope-** | Steepness of a line given as a ratio of the change in y over the change in x |
| 26) | **Prime-** | A number with only 2 factors, 1 and the number itself |
| 27) | **Perpendicular-** | When two lines have a slope that are negative reciprocals of each other |
| 28) | **Parallel-** | When two lines have the same slope |
| 29) | **Pre-image-** | The shape prior to transformation |
| 30) | **Vertex-** | The lowest or highest point of a parabola |
| 31) | **Cosine-** | The ratio of the side adjacent to a given angle to the hypotenuse |
| 32) | **Roots-** | Solutions of a quadratic equation or where the graph of the equation crosses the x axis; also known as zeros |
| 33) | **Line of best fit-** | Line that most closely approximates the trend of data in a scatterplot |
| 34) | **Range-** | Set of second numbers of the ordered pairs in a relation |
| 35) | **Monomial-** | A one term expression |
| 36) | **Whole numbers-** | The set of numbers 0, 1, 2, 3 …. |
| 37) | **Rotation-** | A transformation that involves a turn of a certain number of degrees around a point |
| 38) | **Permutation -** | An arrangement of numbers or objects in which the order matters |
| 39) | **Arithmetic sequence-** | When the numbers in a sequence increase by the same amount each time; also known as linear sequence |
| 40) | **Irrational-** | This is a number that cannot be written as a fraction; it’s decimal form is a non-repeating, non-terminating decimal |
| 41) | **Net-** | A flat pattern for a three dimensional shape |
| 42) | **Box and whisker plot-** | Diagram that shows pictorially the median, range and quartiles for one set of data |
| 43) | **Hypotenuse-** | The longest side of a right triangle that is across from the right angle |
| 44) | **Formula-** | An algebraic equation that has variables on each side of the equation |
| 45) | **Additive identity-** | For any number a, a+0=a |
| 46) | **Commutative property of multiplication-** | For any numbers a and b, a X b= b X a |
| 47) | **Slope-intercept form-** | An equation of the form y = mx + b where m is the slope and b is the y intercept |
| 48) | **Dimensional analysis-** | A process of converting a unit of measure to another unit by multiply by a series of ratios |
| 49) | **Parabola-** | The graph of a quadratic function |
| 50) | **Mode-** | The number or object that appears most often in a set of data |
| 51) | **Simplest form-** | When an expression is written with no like terms or parenthesis |
| 52) | **Linear equation-** | An equation that when graphed forms a straight line |
| 53) | **Multiplicative Identity-** | The property that says when you multiply a number by one the number does not change, algebraically a X 1=a |
| 54) | **Median-** | The middle number in a set of numbers or if there are two numbers in the middle, the average of those two numbers |
| 55) | **Expression-** | Any combination of variables, numbers and symbols without using the = sign or inequality symbols |
| 56) | **Experimental Probability-** | A probability based upon a series of trials or experiments |
| 57) | **Distributive Property-** | The product of a number and the sum of 2 numbers is equal to the sum of the two products; algebraically a(b+c)=ab+ac |
| 58) | **Mean-** | The sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of items in the set |
| 59) | **Like terms-** | Terms having the same variables and exponents |
| 60) | **Integer-** | A positive or negative number without a fraction or decimal part |
| 61) | **Associative Property of Multiplication-** | For any numbers a, b and c, (a X b) X c = a X (b X c) |
| 62) | **Inequality-** | A mathematical sentence that includes one or more of these symbols: ≥, ≤, ≠, <, > |
| 63) | **Leg-** | One of the sides of a right triangle that forms the right angle |
| 64) | **Histogram-** | A graph that uses bars to show the frequency of data within equal intervals |
| 65) | **Square-** | A rectangle with four congruent sides |
| 66) | **Transformation-** | A change of an object resulting from a slide, flip, turn or magnification. |
| 67) | **Scientific Notation-** | The process of writing a number as the product of a number greater than or equal to one and less than ten and a power of ten. Example when 8900000=8.9X |
| 68) | **Associative property of addition-** | For any numbers a,b, and c, (a+b)+c=a+(b+c) |
| 69) | **Absolute value-** | The distance of a number form zero on the number line |
| 70) | **Commutative property of addition-** | For any numbers a and b, a+b=b+a |
| 71) | **Discriminant-** | In the quadratic formula, the expression under the radical sign, -4ac |
| 72) | **Domain-** | The set of first numbers of the ordered pairs of a relation |
| 73) | **Function-** | A relation in which each element of the domain is paired with exactly one element of the range |
| 74) | **Standard form-** | Ax+By=c |
| 75) | **Image-** | A shape after a transformation has taken place |
| 76) | **Independent variable-** | The variable of a function whose value is subject to choice |
| 77) | **Sine-** | The ratio of the side opposite to given angle to the hypotenuse |
| 78) | **Tangent-** | The ratio of the side opposite a given angle to the side adjacent to a given angle |
| 79) | **Term-** | A part of an expression that is separated by a plus or minus sign |
| 80) | **Right triangle-** | A triangle with one right angle |
| 81) | **Scalene-** | A triangle with no congruent sides |
| 82) | **Range-** | The difference between the highest and lowest numbers in a set of data |
| 83) | **Direct variation-** | An equation of the form y=kx where k≠0 |
| 84) | **Isosceles-** | A triangle with two congruent sides |
| 85) | **Multiple-** | The result of multiplying by a whole number ex multiples of 4 are 4,8,12,16,… |
| 86) | **Least common multiple-** | The smallest number that is a multiple of every number in a collection of numbers |
| 87) | **Greatest common factor-** | The largest number that is a factor of every number in a collection of numbers |
| 88) | **Supplementary-** | When two angles have measures that add up to 180° |
| 89) | **Complementary-** | When two angles have measures that add up to 90° |
| 90) | **Similar-** | Same size, same shape |
| 91) | **Factor-** | Any of two numbers or expressions that are multiplied together to obtain a product, or a number or expression that divides evenly into another number |
| 92) | **Congruent-** | Same shape, same size |
| 93) | **Cubed-** | The process of taking a number or expression to the third power |
| 94) | **Composite-** | A number or expression that has more than two factors |
| 95) | **Degree of a monomial-** | The sum of the exponents of all its variables |
| 96) | **Degree of a polynomial-** | The greatest degree of any term in a polynomial |
| 97) | **Biased sample-** | A sample in which one or more parts of the population are favored over others |
| 98) | **Discrete-** | A set of data that can only consist of whole numbers |
| 99) | **Continuous-** | A set of data that can consist of whole numbers as well as decimals |
| 100) | **Geometric Sequence-** | A sequence where each term changes by a constant factor |
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